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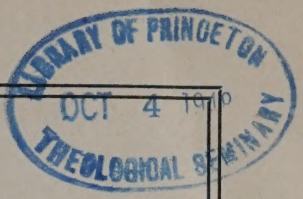

Federal Government

Funds for Education

1946–47 and 1947–48

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Leaflet No. 79

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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY . Oscar R. Ewing, *Administrator*
OFFICE OF EDUCATION . . . . . John W. Studebaker, *Commissioner*

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FOREWORD

BEGINNING with the year 1933–34, compilations have been made and reports issued by the Office of Education to show the annual amounts of funds provided by the Federal Government for education purposes. For the years 1934 to 1937, inclusive, these reports show the total amounts provided for various education purposes; they do not show, except for certain funds, the allotments to each State. The reports for the years since 1937 have been arranged to show by State and Territory the amounts allotted for each of the several specific purposes.

In the collection of data for this study, officials in the Government agencies concerned with the administration of the various funds have been very helpful. We are appreciative of their continued cooperation, without which this series of reports could not be made.

E. B. NORTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR EDUCATION 1946–47 AND 1947–48

By Timon Covert

Specialist in School Finance, Office of Education

THE CONGRESS of the United States for many years has authorized the use of Federal funds for education services which are performed directly or indirectly by agencies rendering such service for the Federal Government. The Congress also authorizes the use of funds for distribution to the several States and Territories to assist them with their education programs. Since 1933, emergency funds also have been used for education purposes in the several States and Territories.

Funds which the Federal Government uses through its own agencies are provided primarily for projects Nation-wide in scope, or at least more than State-wide. Such funds usually cannot be segregated by States.

This report deals principally with funds, regular and emergency, which the Federal Government provides for distribution to the States and Territories for education and which can be segregated by States. Data and explanations are included regarding funds distributed to certain States which may be used in part, at least, for schools and those used by agencies of the Federal Government itself for education or activities relating thereto.

Every State and the Territory of Alaska have received grants of lands or land script from the Federal Government for education purposes. In most cases these lands or the receipts from their sales serve as permanent sources of yearly income for education in the respective States. Although originating in grants from the Federal Government, these lands and permanent funds are maintained by and belong to the respective States. Therefore, incomes from them for the years under consideration are not included in this report.

For many years the annual allotments of Federal Government funds to the States for education were limited chiefly to those for education of college grade. Since 1917, however, funds have been provided regularly for vocational education at the secondary school level and, since 1933, emergency funds have been provided for various types of schools or education services within the respective States.

Funds which were alloted or authorized[1] for various education purposes for each of the years ended June 30, 1947, and June 30, 1948, are tabulated on the following pages. The principal ones are reported according to the specific purposes for which they were provided and analyzed in some detail with reference to their history, development, and legal authorizations. In addition, reports are included to show amounts paid to some, but not all, States for roads and grazing districts and/or schools from certain incomes of the Federal Government. There is also included a report which shows amounts authorized for use by agencies of the Federal Government for education purposes. The funds allotted to the States specifically for education are discussed under two headings—regular and emergency.

REGULARLY RECURRING APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Funds which are appropriated year after year by the Federal Government for distribution to the several States and Territories for each of five specific education purposes during the years ended June 30, 1947, and June 30, 1948, are described and listed in this section. They are tabulated so as to show the amount authorized under the law for each purpose. With one exception, the funds are reported in the same order in which they were originally provided by the Federal Government for the respective purposes. Accordingly, the first funds listed are those for land-grant institutions.

Land and Money Grants for Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

In 1862, the Congress enacted a law which granted 30,000 acres of land from the public domain to the several States on the basis of the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which each State was entitled. The purpose of these grants was to assist the States in the establishment and maintenance of colleges for the "benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." A provision of the law is that the money's[2] derived from the sale of the land in each State shall constitute a perpetual and irreducible fund, the income from which is for the support of its college or colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.[3]

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[1] The amount allotted to a given State, i. e., the amount to which such State is entitled under the law, may not be the exact amount the State receives, for in some instances if the State does not use its entire allotment, an amount equal to the unused portion is deducted from the following year's allotment.

[2] State legislatures were permitted to use 10 percent of the moneys for the purchase of lands for agriculture farms.

[3] The law of 1862 requires that an annual report regarding the condition of each college be made to the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequent laws providing funds for these institutions place the administration of the disbursement under the Secretary of the Interior; this duty was transferred on July 1, 1939, by Presidential order to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

Table 1.—*Funds provided for the more complete endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State or Territory	Amounts [2] appropriated in accordance with—				Total
	Second Morrill Act of 1890	Nelson amendment of 1907	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935		
			Flat grant	Basis of population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**$1,275,000**	**$1,275,000**	**$980,000**	**$1,500,000.00**	**$5,030,000.00**
Alabama	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,332.47	102,332.47
Arizona	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,698.05	75,698.05
Arkansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	22,248.29	92,248.29
California	25,000	25,000	20,000	78,833.74	148,833.74
Colorado	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,820.14	82,820.14
Connecticut	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,507.51	89,507.51
Delaware	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,041.61	73,041.61
Florida	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,655.11	91,655.11
Georgia	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,650.94	105,650.94
Idaho	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,990.36	75,990.36
Illinois	25,000	25,000	20,000	90,130.90	160,130.90
Indiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	39,121.30	109,121.30
Iowa	25,000	25,000	20,000	28,969.15	98,969.15
Kansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,554.99	90,554.99
Kentucky	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,477.04	102,477.04
Louisiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	26,978.88	96,978.88
Maine	25,000	25,000	20,000	9,669.36	79,669.36
Maryland	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,785.79	90,785.79
Massachusetts	25,000	25,000	20,000	49,266.57	119,266.57
Michigan	25,000	25,000	20,000	59,987.73	129,987.73
Minnesota	25,000	25,000	20,000	31,868.41	101,868.41
Mississippi	25,000	25,000	20,000	24,923.58	94,923.58
Missouri	25,000	25,000	20,000	43,194.22	113,194.22
Montana	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,385.05	76,385.05
Nebraska	25,000	25,000	20,000	15,017.57	85,017.57
Nevada	25,000	25,000	20,000	1,258.25	71,258.75
NewHampshire	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,609.75	75,609.75
New Jersey	25,000	25,000	20,000	47,479.80	117,479.80
New Mexico	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,069.62	76,069.62
New York	25,000	25,000	20,000	153,836.92	223,836.92
North Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	40,762.80	110,762.80
North Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	7,326.39	77,326.39
Ohio	25,000	25,000	20,000	78,836.31	148,836.31
Oklahoma	25,000	25,000	20,000	26,655.64	96,665.64
Oregon	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,436.51	82,436.51
Pennsylvania	25,000	25,000	20,000	112,990.38	182,990.38
Rhode Island	25,000	25,000	20,000	8,141.40	78,141.40
South Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,682.40	91,682.40
South Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	7,338.09	77,338.09
Tennessee	25,000	25,000	20,000	33,278.40	103,278.40
Texas	25,000	25,000	20,000	73,212.13	143,212.13
Utah	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,280.66	76,280.66
Vermont	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,099.89	74,099.89
Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	30,561.32	100,561.32
Washington	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,815.07	89,815.07
West Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,707.16	91,707.16
Wisconsin	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,809.17	105,809.17
Wyoming	25,000	25,000	20,000	2,861.72	72,861.72
Alaska	25,000	25,000	20,000		50,000.00
Hawaii	25,000	25,000		4,831.46	74,831.46
Puerto Rico	25,000	25,000			50,000.00

[1] Prepared in the Research and Statistical Service, Office of Education.
[2] Exactly the same amounts apply to the fiscal year 1948.

After the land-grant colleges had become fairly well established with the encouragement and financial assistance from the sale of land allotments, the States experienced much difficulty in supporting them. Consequently, in 1890 a law [4] was enacted which provided for annual grants of funds from the Federal Government for the colleges then operating, or which thereafter might be established in accordance with the law of 1862. The law of 1890 provided for an appropriation of $15,000 for the current (1890) year for each State and Territory, with an increase of $1,000 each year over the preceding year for 10 years, after which the annual appropriation was to be $25,000.

In 1907, the Federal Government again came to the assistance of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts when a law, known as the Nelson Amendment, was enacted. The Nelson Amendment to the Second Morrill Act provided, beginning with the year 1908, an appropriation of $5,000 in addition to the $25,000 provided by the original act, for each State and also for each Territory, with an increase of $5,000 each year over the preceding year for a period of 4 years, after which time the annual amount under the amendment would continue to be $25,000. Thus the total amount under both acts for each State was then $50,000. Special acts have been passed extending the benefits of the amendment to the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, the last to provide for annual increases of Federal Government funds for colleges and universities of agriculture and mechanic arts, does not, however, provide continuing annual appropriations, as did the two laws which preceded it. The latter law makes the appropriation contingent upon annual action by the Congress. This act provides that $980,000 may be appropriated annually for the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii, to be distributed in flat grants of $20,000 to each. In addition, the law provides for the appropriation of $500,000 for the second year, $1,000,000 for the third year, and $1,500,000 for the fourth year, and that the last of these amounts may be authorized by the Congress for each succeeding year. The $1,500,000 appropriation is apportioned to the several States and Hawaii in the proportion which the total population of each is to the total population of all the States and Hawaii.

Funds for Agricultural Experiment Stations

Agricultural experiment stations in connection with land-grant institutions have received aid from the Federal Government since 1887.

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[4] One of the sponsors of the law of 1862, providing grants of land to the States for their colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts was Representative Morrill. The law of 1890, providing money grants to the colleges, was sponsored by the same man, who had then become a United States Senator; consequently this law became known as the Second Morrill Act.

That year a law, known as the Hatch Act, was passed which provides that an appropriation of $15,000 may be made each year for each State (or Territory), then established or to be established to "aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and application of agricultural science." The law makes it the duty of the United States Department of Agriculture to coordinate the work of and to give advice concerning research by the experiment stations. The law also places certain duties upon the recipients of the grants. For example, each such station is required to file annual reports with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury of the United States and to prepare and publish special reports at regular intervals.

The second law (the Adams Act) increasing the amount of Federal Government aid for the agricultural experiment stations was enacted in 1906. The first year (1906) $5,000 was appropriated for each State (or Territory). The amount increased, according to terms of the act, by $2,000 each year for 5 years. Since then the annual appropriation has been $15,000. By its wording, this law appears to provide for continuing appropriations. However, since it is considered as supplementary to the former (Hatch) act which does not so provide, the Congress makes annual appropriations for the amounts specified in both acts. The law of 1906 also increased the duties of the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the administration of the expenditure of the funds.

Nearly two more decades elapsed after the passage of the Adams Act, which had increased the amount of aid from the Federal Government for agricultural experiment station work in each State from $15,000 to $30,000, annually, before additional funds were provided. In 1925, a law (known as the Purnell Act) was passed; this one authorizes that $60,000 may be appropriated annually for agricultural experiment station work in each State and Territory. This is in addition to funds provided under the two preceding acts. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the proper administration of the law.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 is the fourth law under which Federal Government funds are provided for agricultural experiment stations. The amounts to be appropriated, as for other purposes named in the law, increased annually until 1940. In 1936, the first year the law was in operation, the amount thus authorized for the 48 States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico was $600,000; in 1937 it was $1,200,000; and it continued to increase at the same rate for 3 more years, when the annual amount became fixed at $3,000,000.

Table 2.—*Allotments of funds for agricultural experiment station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for allotment in accordance with—				Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2, 1887	Adams Act of Mar. 16, 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24, 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**$765,000**	**$757,500**	**$3,020,000**	**$2,663,708.00**	**$7,206,208.00**
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	89,423.98	179,423.98
Arizona	15,000	15.000	60,000	14,392.26	104,392.26
Arkansas	15,000	15.000	60,000	69,148 00	159,148.00
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	88,718.14	178,718.14
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,243.47	114,243.47
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,382.95	114,382.95
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	5,622.44	95,622.44
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	37,680.70	127,680.70
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	94,499.88	184,499.88
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,404.82	105,404.82
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	93,841.72	183,841.72
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	68,142.18	158,142.18
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	69,803.53	159,803.53
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	53,614.75	143,614.75
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	88,327.80	178,327.80
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	61,211.39	151,211.39
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,408.10	112,408.10
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	32,781.37	122,781.37
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,231.15	110,231.15
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	79,697.18	169,697.18
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,041.49	152,041.49
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	601000	78,610.71	168,610.71
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	83,175.72	173,175.72
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	16,687.31	106,687.31
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	41,505.16	131,505.16
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,962.52	92,962.52
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,216.35	99,216.35
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	33,865.35	123,865.35
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,725.69	105,725.69
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	102,351,45	192,351.45
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	114,926.05	204,926.05
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	26,411.59	116,411.59
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	101,527.46	191,527.46
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	60,000	73,409.01	163,409.01
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,689.53	114,689,53
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	146,599.59	236,599 59
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,653.11	92,653.11
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	64,344.59	154,344.59
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	26,082.74	116,082.74
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	83,564.08	173,564.08
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	161,288.81	251,288.81
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	11,336.91	101,336.91
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	11,274.80	101,274.80
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	77,043.23	167,043.23
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	36,025.87	126,025.87
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,514.12	150,514.12
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	65,188.75	155,188.75
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	7,294.44	97,294.44
Alaska	15,000	7,500	20,000	2,440.15	44,940.15
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,727.90	99,727.90
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	60,000	57,647.71	147,647.71

[1] Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These amounts are in addition to the funds appropriated under the earlier laws. Like the provision of the preceding acts, this one makes the appropriation each year contingent upon an annual appropriation authorization. Unlike the others, however, this one provides that the funds shall be allotted to each State and Territory in the same proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population of the entire 48 States and 3 Territories. Furthermore, it provides that no allotment or payment of funds shall be made to a given State or Territory in excess of the amount said State or Territory makes available from its own funds for experiment station work.

An amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act, known as the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, provides that additional funds may be appropriated for the agricultural experiment stations of the States and Territories. The first appropriation for these stations under this amendment was made for the fiscal year 1948—the amount being $2,500,000. This additional aid is to supplement that provided under the original Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 and the funds are allotted on the same basis. The allotment is indicated in column 6 of table 3 for the year 1948.

The agricultural experiment stations in Alaska are being operated during 1948 under a new plan by the Federal Government under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. According to this new plan, an appropriation of $144,940 was made and this includes the several amounts which would have been allotted under previous laws. Consequently, Alaska does not appear in table 3.

Funds for Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service

The first legislation authorizing cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States and the United States Department of Agriculture was the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which became operative the following year. This law provides for permanent or continuing annual appropriations [5] of $10,000 for each State and $4,100,000 for allotment to the 48 States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population of all the States. The allotments are made under the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the States are required to provide an amount each year equal to their respective shares of the $4,100,000. By special laws, the 3 Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico receive allotments.

[5] The full amount of $4,100,000 was not provided until the year 1923. Beginning with $800,000 in 1916, the annual amounts increased by $500,000 over a period of 7 years.

Table 3.—*Allotments of funds for agricultural experiment station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for allotment in accordance with—					Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2, 1887	Adams Act of Mar. 16, 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24, 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Research and Marketing Act of Aug. 14, 1946	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**$750,000**	**$750,000**	**$3,000,000**	**$2,661,268.00**	**$1,789,539.90**	**$8,950,807.90**
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	89,423.99	59,168.78	238,592.77
Arizona	15,000	15,000	60,000	14,392.26	15,745.02	120,137.28
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	69,148.00	49,377.35	208,525.35
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	88,718.14	45,708.74	224,426.88
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,243.48	20,871.32	135,114.80
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,382.95	18,045.38	132,428.33
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	5,622.44	12,150.73	107,773.17
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	37,680.70	25,473.11	153,153.81
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	94,499.88	60,477.64	244,977.52
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,404.82	17,802.48	123,207.30
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	93,841.73	52,936.33	236,778.06
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	68,142.18	43,553.36	201,695.54
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	69,803.53	44,943.65	204,747.18
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	53,614.76	33,811.85	177,426.61
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	88,327.81	57,702.48	236,030.29
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	61,211.40	42,589.22	193,800.62
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,408.10	18,989.50	131,397.60
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	32,781.37	23,027.77	145,809.14
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,231.15	17,875.55	128,106.70
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	79,697.18	47,556.30	217,253.48
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,041.49	44,038.61	196,080.10
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	60,000	78,610.72	57,897.34	226,508.06
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	83,175.73	53,019.62	226,195.35
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	16,687.31	17,256.69	123,944.00
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	41,505.16	28,871.52	160,376.68
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,962.52	10,869.29	103,831.81
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,216.35	13,550.99	112,767.34
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	33,865.35	21,199.00	145,064.35
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,725.69	17,386.59	123,112.28
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	102,351.45	50,345.96	242,697.41
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	114,926.05	72,509.04	277,435.09
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	26,411.59	22,159.19	138,570.78
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	101,527.47	57,473.25	249,000.72
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	60,000	73,409.02	44,965.74	208,374.76
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,689.53	21,273.58	135,963.11
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	146,599.60	65,182.02	301,781.62
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,653.11	10,821.54	103,474.65
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	64,344.59	44,427.92	198,772.51
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	26,082.74	21,458.88	137,541.62
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	83,564.09	56,809.26	230,373.35
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	161,288.82	92,768.25	344,057.07
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	11,336.91	14,654.56	115,991.47
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	11,274.80	14,595.30	115,870.10
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	77,043.23	49,169.49	216,212.72
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	36,025.87	25,779.25	151,805.12
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,514.13	35,836.40	186,350.53
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	65,188.76	44,012.32	199,201.08
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	7,294.44	13,034.67	110,329.11
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,727.90	14,225.20	113,953.10
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	60,000	57,647.71	46,141.87	193,789.58

[1] Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A law known as the Capper-Ketcham Act was passed in 1928 "to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States * * *." This law provides that an annual appropriation of $980,000 may be made each year for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted in equal amounts to the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii.[6] In addition, it provides that $500,000 may be appropriated annually to be allotted, subject to the same conditions and limitations, with certain exceptions, as are the additional amounts appropriated under the original Smith-Lever Act. In order to participate, each State is required to provide an amount each year equal to its share of the $500,000. For each of the 2 years under consideration the 48 States and Hawaii were allotted $1,480,000. An additional $10,000 was allotted each year to Alaska.

Under a law known as the Clark-McNary Act, passed in 1924, an amount not to exceed $100,000 may be appropriated annually to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with "appropriate officials of the various States or, in his discretion, with other suitable agencies, to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelterbelts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growths, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops: *Provided*, That except for preliminary investigations, the amount expended by the Federal Government under this section in cooperation with any State or other cooperating agency during any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by the State or other cooperating agency for the same purpose during the same fiscal year." Funds totaling $57,240 were allotted to 35 States and to Puerto Rico for this purpose during each of the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.

For some time previous to 1940, funds to supplement those authorized by the Smith-Lever Act were provided in the annual Appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture and allotted on exactly the same basis. Since 1939 no such "Supplementary Cooperative" funds have been provided. For each of the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, however, funds were provided for allotment to assist with "Further Development" of agricultural extension work where considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. No funds for this particular supplementary purpose have been provided since then.

[6] A special law extends the benefits of such aids to Alaska.

Table 4.—*Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947,[1] by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for allotment in accordance with [2]—							Total
	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional cooperative [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	Bankhead Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**$4,718,660.06**	**$1,490,000.00**	**$57,483**	**$555,000.00**	**[3] $12,140,000.00**	**[3] $31,681**	**[3] $8,330,000.00**	**[3] $27,322,824.06**
Alabama	151,596.66	37,220.03	----------	3,724.15	502,475.28	1,000	342,811.38	1,038,827.50
Arizona	33,296.96	22,833.22	----------	----------	61,113.21	----------	59,212.02	176,455.41
Arkansas	118,683.61	33,217.36	----------	6,949.16	419,860.17	1,620	284,111.17	864,441.47
California	153,609.36	37,464.80	1,620	----------	260,837.46	----------	171,121.35	624,652.97
Colorado	48,141.19	24,638.47	1,260	27,395.83	110,836.10	----------	109,541.44	321,813.03
Connecticut	49,469.04	24,799.96	1,620	----------	57,650.95	----------	26,751.99	160,291.94
Delaware	19,101.13	21,106.82	----------	----------	36,515.26	----------	12,584.53	89,307.74
Florida	70,994.31	27,417.72	1,620	----------	129,651.51	----------	92,910.28	322,593.82
Georgia	156,817.49	37,854.95	1,620	26,432.70	511,293.31	1,000	349,076.82	1,084,095.27
Idaho	34,936.02	23,032.55	1,620	3,445.51	92,773.63	1,260	93,707.58	250,775.29
Illinois	159,515.89	38,183.11	1,620	10,736.90	371,653.23	1,620	249,858.88	833,188.01
Indiana	120,302.76	33,414.27	1,620	----------	313,278.64	----------	208,382.19	676,997.86
Iowa	114,139.96	32,664.80	1,620	28,020.63	354,375.33	1,620	237,582.47	770,023.19
Kansas	84,993.69	29,120.22	----------	50,228.73	238,032.79	1,620	154,918.03	558,913.46
Kentucky	152,977.52	37,387.96	1,620	----------	473,004.01	----------	321,871.27	986,860.76
Louisiana	109,083.79	32,049.90	1,620	----------	326,764.51	----------	217,964.26	687,482.46
Maine	46,109.22	24,391.36	1,620	2,216.53	83,322.64	----------	59,992.40	217,652.15
Maryland	65,063.69	26,453.25	----------	----------	108,235.27	1,620	62,693.48	262,065.69
Massachusetts	42,748.46	23,982.65	1,620	----------	72,883.76	----------	37,575.30	178,810.17
Michigan	139,007.00	35,688.96	1,620	----------	332,829.40	1,620	222,273.52	733,038.88
Minnesota	110,427.47	32,213.31	1,620	----------	348,555.43	1,620	233,447.28	727,883.49
Mississippi	135,402.66	35,250.62	1,620	----------	524,051.38	1,620	358,141.77	1,056,086.43
Missouri	140,634.88	35,886.93	----------	1,686.98	424,282.66	2,880	287,253.46	892,624.91
Montana	34,918.54	23,030.42	1,620	32,217.74	83,243.96	----------	84,936.50	259,967.16
Nebraska	67,417.76	26,982.76	1,620	49,781.81	198,975.81	----------	127,167.02	471,945.16
Nevada	14,795.47	20,583.19	----------	11,955.08	25,698.11	1,200	34,048.66	108,280.51
New Hampshire	24,918.64	21,814.30	1,620	1,134.54	45,320.00	----------	17,990.53	112,798.01
New Jersey	64,818.34	26,666.64	1,620	8,153.60	71,390.79	----------	36,514.51	209,163.88

New Mexico	35,455.41	23,095.71			84,068.40		90,522.28	233,141.80
New York	175,677.81	40,148.61	1,620		282,400.98	1,620	186,442.80	687,910.20
North Carolina	196,032.50	42,624.01	1,620		616,134.72		423,569.41	1,279,980.64
North Dakota	46,527.70	24,442.25	1,620	38,705.53	137,807.12		123,705.06	372,807.66
Ohio	174,344.00	39,986.40	1,620		411,078.06		277,871.25	904,899.71
Oklahoma	114,335.77	32,688.61		51,344.98	354,232.35	1,620	237,480.88	791,702.59
Oregon	49,965.31	24,860.31	1,620		112,951.25		91,044.31	280,441.18
Pennsylvania	247,302.93	48,859.18	1,620		348,623.69		233,495.78	879,901.58
Rhode Island	14,294.63	20,522.28			26,217.56		4,417.74	65,452.21
South Carolina	112,682.90	32,487.60	1,620	2,352.22	349,274.61	1,620	233,958.28	733,995.61
South Dakota	44,727.29	24,223.30		59,839.87	130,397.99	1,620	113,440.68	374,249.13
Tennessee	145,266.42	36,450.19	1,620		478,227.94		325,583.01	987,147.56
Texas	260,920.43	50,515.24	1,620	82,238.79	795,775.47		551,208.89	1,742,278.82
Utah	27,534.10	22,132.38	1,260	13,607.42	57,596.34		66,713.19	188,843.43
Vermont	26,902.05	22,055.51	1,620	5,453.81	58,269.54		39,191.52	153,492.43
Virginia	134,126.66	35,095.44	1,620		374,361.83	1,620	251,783.41	798,607.34
Washington	68,315.60	27,091.95	1,620		142,282.78		116,885.13	356,195.46
West Virginia	107,955.11	31,912.64			211,331.54	1,620	135,946.10	488,765.39
Wisconsin	114,455.52	32,703.17	1,620	1,214.93	337,178.24	1,620	225,363.49	714,155.35
Wyoming	21,256.35	21,368.92	1,260	19,571.91	46,185.03		63,605.15	173,247.36
Alaska	13,950.00	10,000.00						23,950.00
Hawaii	21,394.87	21,385.77		16,590.65	66,699.96		33,181.55	159,252.80
Puerto Rico	103,315.19		1,620		140,000.00			244,935.19
Unallotted			243			41	10,150.00	10,434.00

[1] With exceptions noted in footnote 3, exactly same allotments were made for the fiscal year 1948.
[2] Computations for this table were made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[3] Puerto Rico was allotted $134,000 more of Bankhead-Jones funds in 1948 than in 1947. In 1948, the amount of Norris-Doxey funds for each of two States (Alabama and Georgia) was $620 more than it was in 1947, but for Missouri the amount was $1,260 less in 1948. In 1948, the allotments for New Hampshire and Oregon of Bankhead-Flannagan funds were, respectively, $3,000 and $6,000 more than they were in 1947.

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From time to time other funds have been provided in the annual Appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture for helping with the expenses of agricultural cooperative extension work of a somewhat different nature. This work is designated "Additional Cooperative Extension Service" and the expense for which the funds are used includes that for salaries of specialists in economics and marketing. Allotments are made to the States and the Territory of Hawaii and in such amounts as the Secretary may deem necessary. In 1947, and again in 1948, 24 States and the Territory of Hawaii received allotments of such funds totaling $555,000.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, authorizes that funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics may be appropriated annually. Beginning with $8,000,000 for this purpose the first year (1936), the law provided for an increase of $1,000,000 each year until the amount was $12,000,000. Accordingly, the amount was $12,000,000 for each of the 2 years, covered by this report, plus $140,000 by special enactment, for Puerto Rico. Of the amount provided each year, $980,000 is paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in equal shares. The remainder is paid to each State and to Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the 48 States and Hawaii. The States and the Territory of Hawaii are not required to raise funds of their own to match those provided by the Federal Government for cooperative agricultural extension work under the Bankhead-Jones Act. However, the allotment of funds under this act to any State or Hawaii for extension work is made only if such State or Territory has complied with the provisions of other acts which do require that the Federal Government funds for agricultural extension work be matched by State or Territorial funds.

The foregoing Bankhead-Jones Act was amended by an Act of June 6, 1945, known as the Bankhead-Flannagan Law (P. L.—79th Cong., 1st sess.) as follows:

> In order to further develop the cooperative extension system * * * there are hereby authorized to be appropriated * * * (1) $4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year; (2) An additional $4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and (3) An additional $4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

The funds authorized by the Bankhead-Flannagan Law are allotted to the States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner as are those authorized for allotment by the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. The amount allotted under this law for each of the 2 years 1947 and 1948 was $8,330,000.

A law known as the Norris-Doxey Act, which was approved May 18, 1937, authorizes that funds not to exceed $2,500,000 for cooperative

farm forestry may be appropriated annually. Allotments are made from such funds by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and Territories for the purpose of assisting the land-grant colleges in teaching the benefits to be derived from and in promoting the planting of forest trees and shrubs on farms. The appropriation under this law for each of the 2 years 1947 and 1948, when 20 States received allotments of funds, totaled $31,641.

Funds for Vocational Education Below College Grade, Including the Training of Teachers to Conduct Such Education

The use of Federal Government funds for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1947, and June 30, 1948, was authorized for vocational education in each of the 48 States by provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of February 23, 1917, and by appropriations for these years under the terms of two special laws extending the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act to the Territory of Hawaii and the Island of Puerto Rico. Additional funds were provided by provisions of the George-Deen Act of June 8, 1936, to each of the 48 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Island of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1947, and by provisions of the George-Barden Act of August 1, 1946, for the year 1948.

A provision of the Smith-Hughes Act requires the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined in amount at least equal to the total amount of Federal Government funds expended in the State from this source. A similar provision of the George-Deen Act requires [7] the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined equal to 50 percent of the amount of Federal Government funds annually until the close of the year ended June 30, 1942; after that year such requirement will increase 10 percent annually until it will have reached 100 percent.

The Smith-Hughes Act provides for continuing or permanent appropriations. The amount available for annual allotment to the 48 States on the basis of population under this act is $7,000,000 divided and allotted as follows: $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States Census; $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the urban population of each is to the total urban population in the United States; and

[7] The States and Territories are required to match, dollar for dollar, the funds provided by this act (in order to receive such funds) to assist them in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home economics subjects.

Table 5.—*Funds allotted to the States and Territories for vocational education of the types indicated below college grade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts allotted under terms of Smith-Hughes Act of 1917				Amounts allotted under terms of George-Deen Act of 1936						Grand total
	Agriculture	Trade, industry and home economics	Teacher training	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distributive occupations	Teacher training	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**$3,058,452.99**	**$3,111,913.15**	**$1,114,755.89**	**$7,285,122.03**	**$4,066,465.00**	**$4,056,857.50**	**$4,051,677.50**	**$1,254,000.00**	**$1,054,000.00**	**$14,483,000.00**	**$21,768,122.03**
Alabama	103,607.31	34,812.93	21,624.64	160,044.88	165,719.16	57,301.14	132,551.46	24,372.90	19,772.84	399,717.50	559,762.33
Arizona	17,046.56	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,046.56	20,000.00	20,000.00	21,808.75	10,000.00	10,000.00	81,808.75	118,855.31
Arkansas	79,524.59	17,566.69	14,880.11	111,971.39	137,342.77	32,163.70	101,740.90	16,771.22	13,605.87	301,624.46	413,595.85
California	105,080.02	199,385.48	52,725.66	357,191.16	82,722.13	239,874.84	134,435.59	59,426.54	48,210.56	564,669.66	921,860.82
Colorado	27,908.18	24,027.30	10,000.00	61,935.48	31,200.11	33,477.04	35,704.72	10,000.00	10,000.00	120,381.87	182,317.35
Connecticut	28,879.79	47,104.90	13,047.03	89,031.72	20,000.00	61,706.79	36,947.76	14,705.18	11,929.77	145,289.50	234,321.22
Delaware	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Florida	44,629.98	42,534.53	14,483.39	101,642.90	37,662.77	61,235.35	57,097.99	16,324.08	13,243.13	185,563.32	287,211.22
Georgia	107,427.43	43,674.04	23,844.09	174,945.56	168,747.95	67,539.82	137,438.78	26,874.42	21,802.23	422,403.20	597,348.76
Idaho	18,245.86	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,245.86	24,996.07	20,000.00	23,343.10	10,000.00	10,000.00	88,339.17	126,585.03
Illinois	109,401.87	236,290.75	60,281.44	405,974.06	120,784.80	266,080.59	139,964.81	67,942.58	55,119.31	649,892.09	1,055,866.15
Indiana	80,709.33	76,777.24	26,165.15	183,651.72	100,734.47	100,434.53	103,256.61	29,490.46	23,924.53	357,840.60	541,492.32
Iowa	76,199.97	44,097.97	19,375.18	139,673.12	114,850.24	61,823.17	97,487.49	21,837.56	17,716.01	313,714.47	453,387.59
Kansas	54,873.43	30,664.37	13,747.66	99,285.46	74,889.25	45,924.72	70,203.09	15,494.84	12,570.39	219,082.29	318,367.75
Kentucky	104,617.70	34,543.92	21,721.32	160,882.94	155,596.46	60,943.55	133,844.11	24,481.87	19,861.24	394,727.23	555,610.17
Louisiana	72,500.33	39,876.53	18,044.03	130,420.89	105,366.56	58,072.27	92,754.31	20,337.24	16,498.85	293,029.23	423,450.12
Maine	26,421.38	13,952.85	10,000.00	50,374.23	21,749.87	25,804.99	33,802.56	10,000.00	10,000.00	101,357.42	151,731.65
Maryland	38,827.09	43,940.16	13,901.97	96,669.22	30,306.79	60,598.72	49,673.98	15,668.77	12,711.49	168,959.75	265,628.97
Massachusetts	23,962.29	156,973.05	32,950.51	213,885.85	20,000.00	160,360.12	30,656.49	37,138.18	30,128.84	278,283.63	492,169.48
Michigan	94,395.37	140,516.74	40,121.05	275,033.16	107,449.71	168,658.56	120,766.03	45,220.02	36,685.33	478,779.65	753,812.81
Minnesota	73,483.52	56,538.22	21,314.26	151,336.00	112,851.24	72,216.39	94,012.16	24,023.08	19,489.04	322,591.91	473,827.91
Mississippi	91,758.05	17,606.23	16,669.41	126,033.69	173,130.06	30,024.12	117,391.93	18,787.92	15,241.95	354,575.98	480,609.67
Missouri	95,586.50	79,745.65	28,889.20	204,221.35	138,861.80	102,275.35	122,289.92	32,560.72	26,415.31	422,403.10	626,624.45
Montana	18,233.08	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,233.08	21,722.85	20,000.00	23,326.74	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,049.59	123,282.67
Nebraska	42,013.00	20,911.49	10,044.06	72,968.55	61,474.07	31,445.61	53,749.91	11,320.56	10,000.00	167,990.15	240,958.70
Nevada	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
New Hampshire	10,916.08	11,519.36	10,000.00	32,435.44	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,435.44
New Jersey	40,110.98	138,072.60	31,755.49	209,939.07	20,000.00	154,498.79	51,316.54	35,791.28	29,036.14	290,642.74	500,581.81

New Mexico	18,625.91	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,625.91	22,006.02	20,000.00	23,829.32	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,835.34	124,461.25
New York	121,227.66	454,140.48	102,889.36	678,257.50	90,128.70	490,317.27	155,094.30	115,965.52	94,708.55	945,584.34	1,623,841.84
North Carolina	136,121.34	39,621.76	27,263.01	203,006.11	204,758.57	73,541.54	174,148.73	30,727.86	24,928.38	508,105.08	711,111.19
North Dakota	26,727.59	10,000.00	10,000.00	46,727.59	40,464.04	20,000.00	34,194.31	10,000.00	10,000.00	114,658.35	161,385.94
Ohio	120,251.71	187,619.89	52,727.37	360,598.97	134,326.32	223,798.31	153,845.70	59,428.47	48,212.13	619,610.93	980,209.90
Oklahoma	76,343.25	35,771.75	17,834.53	129,955.53	114,801.13	54,075.90	97,670.80	20,101.12	16,307.29	302,956.24	432,911.77
Oregon	29,242.91	21,624.35	10,000.00	60,867.26	31,926.62	31,957.86	37,412.32	10,000.00	10,000.00	121,296.80	182,164.06
Pennsylvania	173,636.29	267,902.21	75,570.33	517,108.83	112,874.68	345,579.65	222,144.00	85,174.53	69,098.95	834,871.81	1,351,980.64
Rhode Island	10,000.00	26,574.47	10,000.00	46,574.47	20,000.00	26,769.77	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	86,769.77	133,344.24
South Carolina	75,133.83	18,957.72	14,501.64	108,593.19	113,098.26	37,813.81	96,123.51	16,344.64	13,259.81	276,640.03	385,233.22
South Dakota	25,410.21	10,000.00	10,000.00	45,410.21	37,919.17	20,000.00	32,508.90	10,000.00	10,000.00	110,428.07	155,838.28
Tennessee	98,975.43	41,778.64	22,257.28	163,011.35	157,390.76	63,084.71	126,625.59	25,085.95	20,351.30	392,538.31	555,549.66
Texas	183,600.31	118,412.35	48,965.81	350,978.47	266,461.04	163,658.81	234,891.61	55,188.86	44,772.68	764,973.00	1,115,951.47
Utah	12,829.83	12,425.05	10,000.00	35,254.88	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	115,254.88
Vermont	12,367.35	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,367.35	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,367.35
Virginia	90,824.39	38,421.93	20,440.05	149,686.37	121,715.14	65,048.76	116,197.44	23,037.77	18,689.69	344,688.80	494,375.17
Washington	42,669.95	37,498.43	13,252.74	93,421.12	42,001.32	53,682.34	54,590.40	14,937.03	12,117.86	177,328.95	270,750.07
West Virginia	71,674.47	21,730.78	14,518.20	107,923.45	65,717.99	52,665.84	91,697.73	16,363.31	13,274.95	239,719.82	347,643.27
Wisconsin	76,430.87	68,294.34	23,949.92	168,675.13	108,943.43	86,714.28	97,782.90	26,993.70	21,898.99	342,333.30	511,008.43
Wyoming	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Alaska					20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Hawaii [2]	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Puerto Rico [2]	30,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	105,000.00	133,772.68	30,194.61	87,354.21	16,081.82	13,046.59	280,449.91	385,449.91
District of Columbia					20,000.00	25,493.89	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,493.89	85,493.89

[1] Computations made by Plans and Reports Branch, Vocational Education Division, Office of Education.
[2] Amounts in columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 by special authorization.

Table 6.—*Funds allotted to the States and Territories for vocational education of the types indicated below college grade for the year ending June 30, 1948, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts allotted under terms of Smith-Hughes Act of 1917				Amounts allotted [2] under terms of George-Barden Act of 1946					Grand total
	Agriculture	Trade, industry, and home economics	Teacher training	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distributive occupations	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$3,058,452.99**	**$3,111,913.15**	**$1,114,755.89**	**$7,285,122.03**	**$6,145,391.20**	**$5,029,811.59**	**$4,961,031.23**	**$1,613,765.98**	**$17,750,000.00**	**$25,035,122.03**
Alabama	103,607.31	34,812.93	21,624.64	160,044.88	243,261.28	67,102.19	154,940.12	30,417.89	495,721.48	655,766.36
Arizona	17,046.56	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,046.56	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	172,046.56
Arkansas	79,524.59	17,566.69	14,880.11	111,971.39	201,607.22	40,000.00	118,925.49	20,930.84	381,463.55	493,434.94
California	105,080.02	199,385.48	52,725.66	357,191.16	121,428.87	280,904.14	156,142.49	74,165.56	633,641.06	990,832.22
Colorado	27,908.18	24,027.30	10,000.00	61,935.48	45,799.04	40,000.00	41,735.45	15,000.00	142,534.49	204,469.97
Connecticut	28,879.79	47,104.90	13,047.03	89,031.72	40,000.00	72,261.41	43,188.44	18,352.37	173,802.22	262,833.94
Delaware	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	165,000.00
Florida	44,629.98	42,534.53	14,483.39	101,647.90	55,285.67	71,709.32	66,742.15	20,372.80	214,109.94	315,757.84
Georgia	107,427.43	43,674.04	23,844.09	174,945.56	247,707.28	79,092.15	160,652.94	33,539.84	520,992.21	695,937.77
Idaho	18,245.86	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,245.86	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	173,245.86
Illinois	109,401.87	236,290.75	60,281.44	405,974.06	177,301.55	311,592.25	163,605.63	84,793.76	737,293.19	1,143,267.25
Indiana	80,709.33	76,777.24	26,165.15	183,651.72	147,869.41	117,613.32	120,697.21	36,804.72	422,984.66	606,636.38
Iowa	76,199.97	44,097.97	19,375.18	139,673.12	168,590.13	72,397.70	113,953.66	27,253.72	382,195.21	521,868.33
Kansas	54,873.43	30,664.37	13,747.66	99,285.46	109,930.88	53,779.90	82,060.77	19,337.89	265,109.44	364,394.90
Kentucky	104,617.70	34,543.92	21,721.32	160,882.94	228,402.03	71,367.62	156,451.10	30,553.89	486,774.64	647,657.58
Louisiana	72,500.33	39,876.53	18,044.03	130,420.89	154,668.91	68,005.22	108,421.01	25,381.31	356,476.45	486,897.34
Maine	26,421.38	13,952.85	10,000.00	50,374.23	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	185,374.23
Maryland	38,827.09	43,940.16	13,901.97	96,669.22	44,487.72	70,963.80	58,064.18	19,554.95	193,070.65	289,739.87
Massachusetts	23,962.29	156,973.05	32,950.51	213,885.85	40,000.00	187,788.86	40,000.00	46,349.23	314,138.09	528,023.94
Michigan	94,395.37	140,516.74	40,121.05	275,033.16	157,726.79	197,506.71	141,164.06	56,435.53	552,833.09	827,866.25
Minnesota	73,483.52	56,538.22	21,314.26	151,336.00	165,655.77	84,568.62	109,891.32	29,981.31	390,097.02	541,433.02
Mississippi	91,758.05	17,606.23	16,699.41	126,033.69	254,139.83	40,000.00	137,220.07	23,447.72	454,807.62	580,841.31
Missouri	95,586.50	79,745.65	28,889.20	204,221.35	203,837.01	119,769.00	142,945.35	40,636.46	507,187.82	711,409.17
Montana	18,233.08	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,233.08	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	173,233.08
Nebraska	42,013.00	20,911.49	10,044.06	72,968.55	90,238.58	40,000.00	62,828.56	15,000.00	208,067.14	281,035.69
Nevada	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	165,000.00
New Hampshire	10,916.08	11,519.36	10,000.00	32,435.44	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	167,435.44
New Jersey	40,110.98	138,072.60	31,755.49	209,939.07	40,000.00	180,924.97	59,984.18	44,668.26	325,577.41	535,516.48
New Mexico	18,625.91	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,625.91	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	173,625.91
New York	121,277.66	454,140.48	102,889.36	678,256.50	132,301.07	574,183.48	181,290.57	144,727.40	1,032,502.52	1,710,760.02

North Carolina	136,121.34	39,621.76	27,263.01	203,006.11	300,567.72	86,120.42	203,563.40	38,349.01	628,600.55	831,606.66
North Dakota	26,727.59	10,000.00	10,000.00	46,727.59	59,397.68	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	154,397.68	201,125.27
Ohio	120,251.71	187,619.89	52,727.37	360,598.97	197,179.33	262,077.82	179,831.07	74,167.98	713,256.20	1,073,855.17
Oklahoma	76,343.25	35,777.75	17,834.53	129,955.53	168,518.04	63,325.30	114,167.92	25,086.61	371,097.87	501,053.40
Oregon	29,242.91	21,624.35	10,000.00	60,867.26	46,865.48	40,000.00	43,731.46	15,000.00	145,596.94	206,464.20
Pennsylvania	173,636.29	267,902.21	75,570.33	517,108.83	165,690.19	404,689.20	259,665.34	106,299.59	936,344.32	1,453,453.15
Rhode Island	10,000.00	26,574.47	10,000.00	46,574.47	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	181,574.47
South Carolina	75,133.83	18,957.72	14,501.64	108,593.19	166,018.38	44,281.66	112,359.29	20,398.46	343,057.79	451,650.98
South Dakota	25,410.21	10,000.00	10,000.00	45,410.21	55,662.03	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	150,662.03	196,072.24
Tennessee	98,975.43	41,778.64	22,257.28	163,011.35	231,035.91	73,875.01	148,013.34	31,307.78	484,232.04	647,243.39
Texas	183,600.31	118,412.35	48,965.81	350,978.47	391,141.56	191,651.78	274,566.08	68,876.85	926,236.27.	1,277,214.74
Utah	12,829.83	12,425.05	10,000.00	35,254.88	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	170,254.88
Vermont	12,367.35	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,367.35	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	167,367.35
Virginia	90,824.39	38,421.93	20,440.05	149,686.37	178,667.21	76,174.99	135,823.82	28,751.62	419,417.64	569,104.01
Washington	42,669.95	37,498.43	13,252.74	93,421.12	61,654.27	62,864.42	63,811.01	18,641.72	206,971.42	300,392.54
West Virginia	71,674.47	21,730.78	14,518.20	107,923.45	96,468.27	61,674.04	107,185.97	20,421.76	285,750.04	393,673.49
Wisconsin	76,430.87	68,264.34	23,949.92	168,675.13	159,919.46	101,546.29	114,298.96	33,688.70	409,453.41	578,128.54
Wyoming	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	165,000.00
Alaska					40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	135,000.00
Hawaii [3]	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	165,000.00
Puerto Rico [3]	30,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	105,000.00	196,366.63	40,000.00	102,108.82	20,070.45	358,545.90	463,545.90
District of Columbia					40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	135,000.00

[1] Computations made by Plans and Reports Branch, Vocational Education Division, Office of Education.
[2] Based upon an appropriation of $17,750,000.00, a later appropriation increased the total available for the year to $19,842,759.97.
[3] Amounts in columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 by special authorization.

$1,000,000 for cooperation with the States in the training of teachers allotted to the States in the proportion which the population of each is to the total population in the United States. The Act also provides that the additional sums of $27,000, $50,000, and $90,000 may be used each year to guarantee a minimum allotment of $10,000 to each State for each of these three purposes.

Contingent upon annual appropriations, the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act extend to the Territory of Hawaii by a law of 1924 and to Puerto Rico by a law of 1931. The former law authorizes that in accordance with the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act, $30,000 may be appropriated annually for Hawaii; and the latter, that $105,000 may be appropriated annually for Puerto Rico.

Beginning with 1930 and extending through 8 years, appropriations for the further development of vocational education were made to supplement the funds which are appropriated annually under the terms of the Smith-Hughes Law. These supplementary appropriations were authorized by the George-Reed Act of 1929 and the George-Ellzey Act of 1934; a third law, the George-Deen Act of 1936, provided for the further development of vocational education. It became operative with the year beginning July 1, 1937, and was not limited to a certain number of years, as were its two predecessors.

The George-Deen Act provided that an annual appropriation of $14,200,000 could be made for distribution to the States and Territories, according to certain population figures for five specific education purposes and, in addition, an appropriation of $283,000 to guarantee certain minimum amounts for all States and Territories. By the terms of the act, the amount ($14,200,000) was to be apportioned to the States and Territories as follows: $4,000,000 for instruction in agricultural subjects, in the proportion that the farm population of each State or Territory is to the total farm population of the Nation; $4,000,000 for instruction in home economics subjects, in the proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population; $4,000,000 for instruction in trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the nonfarm population of each is to the total nonfarm population; and $1,200,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive subjects and $1,000,000 for teacher training in agricultural, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the total population of each State and Territory is to the total population of the Nation. The additional amount of $283,000 was provided to guarantee that no State or Territory, owing to limited population, receive less than $20,000 for instruction in each of three basic subjects—agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry, and that none receive less than $10,000 for instruction and teacher

training in distributive occupation subjects or for teacher training in agricultural, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects.

A new law, the George-Barden Act (P. L. 586—79th Cong.), known as the "Vocational Education Act of 1946" amended the George-Deen Act of 1936 to the extent that its provisions supersede those of the 1936 law. The terms of the George-Barden Act authorize that $29,301,740.22 may be appropriated for distribution to the States and Territories to assist them with their vocational education programs of less than college grade. The amounts which may be appropriated for specified purposes are as follows: $10,000,000 for vocational agricultural education; $8,000,000 for home economics education; $8,000,000 for trades and industrial educational; and $2,500,000 for distributive occupations education. The law also provides that no State or Territory shall receive less than $40,000 per year for education in each of three first subjects and less than $15,000 for the fourth one. No special allotment is provided in the 1946 law, as was done in the 1936 law, for teacher training, but the funds may be used for teacher training as well as for various other items of expense of the vocational education program "in accordance with the State plan . . ." The bases of distribution are somewhat similar to those of the George-Deen Act. The first appropriation made under the George-Barden Act was for the year 1948 and amounted to $17,750,000. Allotment of this amount by States is indicated in table 6. [NOTE: After this compilation was made, a deficiency appropriation increased the total available for the year to $19,842,759.97.]

Funds for Vocational Rehabilitation

Federal Government funds for the purpose of cooperating with the several States in the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment were provided for the first time under provisions of a law enacted June 2, 1920. That law provided annual appropriations for 4 years. Similar laws of 1924, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1943, and annually since then have provided continuously for yearly appropriations for the purpose of assisting the States with vocational rehabilitation. Prior to the passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 (P. L. 113, 78th Cong., 1st sess., Approved July 6, 1943) the States, in order to receive the assistance, had to spend funds of their own for the purpose equal in amount to those expended in the State from the Federal Government.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 require the Federal Security Administrator to reimburse the States for necessary expenditures in accordance with the approved State Plan in the

following proportions: 100 percent of the cost of providing services to war-disabled civilians; 100 percent of the costs of administration and guidance and placement; and 50 percent of the cost of the other services enumerated in Section 3 (a) of the Act. These services are: medical examinations, surgical and therapeutic treatment, hospitalization (not to exceed 90 days), prosthetic appliances, transportation, occupational tools and licenses, vocational training and maintenance. Medical and psychiatric examinations to determine eligibility for services and vocational advisement, training and placement are available at no cost to the disabled; medical treatment, transportation, maintenance, occupational tools and equipment, and training supplies are provided without cost where economic need has been established.

Table 7.—*Funds made available to States and Territories for vocational rehabilitation for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1947, and June 30, 1948* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	1947	1948	State, Territory, or District of Columbia	1947	1948
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	**$14,161,923.84**	**$18,000,000**	New Hampshire	$36,784.35	$51,826
			New Jersey	344,052.71	362,140
Alabama	281,106.38	323,827	New Mexico	52,708.49	69,991
Arizona	41,763.65	57,950	New York	810,610.56	1,157,002
Arkansas	184,637.25	253,727			
California	868,043.47	1,139,125	North Carolina	544,205.17	641,275
Colorado	57,840.80	134,633	North Dakota	65,034.18	79,668
Connecticut	285,284.36	357,901	Ohio	458,910.84	486,468
			Oklahoma	236,705.81	365,462
Delaware	121,014.78	168,731	Oregon	126,522.03	180,501
Florida	460,107.42	602,933	Pennsylvania	955,340.67	1,132,382
Georgia	843,137.13	799,817			
Idaho	42,484.12	51,377	Rhode Island	61,848.99	87,159
Illinois	843,292.59	1,266,409	South Carolina	332,096.93	400,930
Indiana	354,247.20	362,753	South Dakota	47,377.81	52,586
			Tennessee	368,392.40	439,989
Iowa	157,911.34	181,027	Texas	602,921.84	870,239
Kansas	148,017.75	183,206	Utah	72,573.01	140,498
Kentucky	197,530.42	253,255			
Louisiana	311,513.10	411,116	Vermont	66,585.94	83,897
Maine	88,165.83	103,158	Virginia	216,688.84	334,314
Maryland	178,996.80	192,925	Washington	192,228.77	274,917
			West Virginia	329,939.37	350,433
Massachusetts	204,970.32	252,252	Wisconsin	363,990.06	458,123
Michigan	811,770.32	1,000,371	Wyoming	37,035.74	68,202
Minnesota	196,091.02	219,427			
Mississippi	289,034.03	297,601	Alaska	13,739.07	39,390
Missouri	273,072.04	464,222	Hawaii	85,544.11	105,824
Montana	97,546.93	128,998	Puerto Rico	146,960.75	179,694
			District of Columbia	131,181.58	200,000
Nebraska	136,159.18	160,005			
Nevada	8,205.59	20,344			

[1] Computations made by Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency.

The 1943 law, the one now in effect, provides that, to be approvable, a State plan for vocational rehabilitation shall "designate the State board for vocational education as the sole agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan," excepting any State which provides a special board for administering the rehabilitation of its adult blind. Accordingly, in the fiscal year 1948, 35 States had such special boards and these boards received funds for this type of rehabilitation.

The amounts made available to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia to assist them with the expense of vocational rehabilitation for each of the 2 years 1947 and 1948 are indicated in table 7.

EMERGENCY FUNDS ALLOTTED OR EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION IN THE STATES

The Congress authorized the use of Federal Government funds for a number of different emergency purposes relating to education, or to the welfare of those attending school during the 2 years ended June 30, 1948.[8] These purposes include the education of veterans and the transfer of surplus war property to schools. This section describes these authorizations and shows amounts allotted or expended for each such purpose for the fiscal year 1947 or 1948.[9]

Funds for School Lunches*

The allotment of funds for school lunches through the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture was made under terms of the National School Lunch Act (P. L. 396, 79th Cong) for the 2 years 1947 and 1948. The apportionment is based upon the per capita income of the respective States in relation to the per capita income of the United States as a whole and the population of children 5 to 17 years of age, inclusive.

Under the act, 75 percent of the total amount of funds available for food must be apportioned to the continental United States and Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The sum for food apportionment to the Territories is limited to 3 percent of the funds available for food.

Table 8 shows the allotments for each of the 2 years by State and Territory and total allotments of $72,338,155.24 and $54,000,000 for these years, respectively. In addition to the funds distributed, commodities valued at $6,000,000 and $14,500,000 were made available to the schools in 1947 and 1948, respectively, in accordance with the National School Lunch Act.

Financial Assistance for War-Affected Localities

Beginning in 1940, as a result of the defense and war activities, problems of local government, including costs, increased so rapidly that it was difficult for some communities to provide public facilities and serv-

[8] For a description of the various acts providing funds for the years preceding 1947, see Office of Education Leaflets No. 76 and No. 77.

[9] In most cases data for the year 1948 were not available at the time this report was made.

*Since the funds for school lunches were provided in accordance with P. L. 396, 79th Congress, they probably should be discussed under the heading "Regularly Recurring Funds" rather than under "Emergency Funds."

ices commonly considered essential to community life. The Federal Government was asked to assist with these problems—particularly with the costs. The first congressional authorization for the use of Federal Government funds for housing construction in defense areas was made in 1940 (P. L. 849, 76th Cong.). That law provided that a small part (3 percent) of the funds might be used for "community facilities," including schools. But this amount proved insufficient.

Table 8.—*Allotment of funds for school-lunch program during fiscal years ended June 30, 1947, and June 30, 1948, by State or Territory* [1]

State or Territory	1947 [2]	1948	State or Territory	1947	1948
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	**$72,338,155.24**	**$54,000,000**	New Hampshire	$177,162.52	$190,656
			New Jersey	1,299,237.30	1,106,752
Alabama	2,612,601.92	2,185,523	New Mexico	297,878.14	278,168
Arizona	439,299.89	323,497	New York	5,066,618.15	2,850,867
Arkansas	1,862,156.36	1,431,269			
California	3,059,321.63	1,970,097	North Carolina	3,773,110.39	2,584,366
Colorado	513,902.61	436,517	North Dakota	229,506.21	219,055
Connecticut	536,835.85	448,492	Ohio	2,759,275.53	2,119,875
			Oklahoma	1,610,694.52	1,138,814
Delaware	100,256.11	78,464	Oregon	496,086.80	348,815
Florida	1,479,130.39	880,943	Pennsylvania	2,186,171.87	2,230,421
Georgia	3,071,804.85	2,179,467			
Idaho	352,018.70	219,552	Rhode Island	229,927.20	214,436
Illinois	3,505,540.25	2,122,655	South Carlina	2,101,442.17	1,596,273
Indiana	1,569,135.19	1,216,957	South Dakota	238,352.81	15,251
			Tennessee	2,530,925.43	1,756,409
Iowa	1,302,556.60	855,517	Texas	4,759,809.93	3,333,157
Kansas	698,279.92	632,398	Utah	661,971.71	301,606
Kentucky	2,130,253.65	1,847,063			
Louisiana	2,052,185.19	1,505,867	Vermont	143,038.84	139,493
Maine	335,713.01	332,939	Virginia	1,562,652.98	1,521,067
Maryland	762,651.80	617,304	Washington	756,785.04	507,800
			West Virginia	1,326,062.35	1,165,312
Massachusetts	1,364,433.22	1,106,543	Wisconsin	1,311,140.50	1,086,286
Michigan	2,150,779.23	1,833,812	Wyoming	184,238.30	100,292
Minnesota	1,567,180.94	994,184			
Mississippi	1,919,371.87	1,740,903	Alaska	9,046.40	12,226
Missouri	1,960,335.04	1,347,876	Hawaii	77,519.67	91,683
Montana	212,954.90	179,347	Puerto Rico	2,303,566.38	1,962,862
			Virgin Islands	39,867.55	33,229
Nebraska	482,268.55	454,044	District of Columbia	99,510.42	110,163
Nevada	65,588.41	43,436			

[1] Data supplied by Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Allotment for 1947 includes $10,000,000 for equipment.

In June of 1941, by provision of another law (P. L. 137, 77th Cong.) the use of $150,000,000 was authorized "for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program." The construction of school buildings and current school expenses was included in this law as a part of the program to be financed in part by the Federal Government. The law was administered by the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, but applications for financial assistance from school authorities were examined in the Office of Education, and when such an application was approved, a "Certificate of Necessity" was issued by the Commissioner of Education, recommending a need for assistance.

To continue financial assistance to communities excessively burdened with war-work activities, the Congress enacted a third law in January of 1942 (P. L. 409, 77th Cong.) which amended the one of the preceding June. This amendment included an authorization for an additional appropriation of $150,000,000 over unexpended balances from the preceding authorizations. Again on July 15, 1943, for the third time, the original law was amended (P. L. 150, 78th Cong.). This time the amendment authorized $200,000,000 for appropriation in addition to the preceding authorizations. These laws authorizing financial assistance for education, provided that no department or agency of the United States shall exercise any supervision or control over any school receiving such assistance. In addition, the last one specified:

> That no grant, loan, or contribution for the maintenance or operation of public schools in any State shall be made without prior consultation with the State department of education and the U. S. Office of Education.

The final authorization (P. L. 125, 79th Cong.) for the use of Federal Government funds for community facilities in war-affected localities was made July 3, 1945. The amount authorized for appropriation at that time was $50,000,000. Thus a total of $530,000,000 was authorized for appropriation for the purpose of aiding local government units affected by war activities in financing their government projects which were designated "community facilities."

Appropriation acts making funds available, in accordance with the foregoing authorizations (P. L. 849, 76th Cong., as amended) were passed as deemed necessary by the Congress throughout the period of the war. The last one (P. L. 132, 79th Cong.) dated July 5, 1945, made $20,000,000 available. In all a total of $517,000,000 was appropriated to assist localities in war-affected areas in the financing of their Government projects.[10]

Some of the appropriation acts making funds available for allotment specified that the amount appropriated should remain available until expended or "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 17, 1941. In others, the final date for using the funds was stated. It should be noted that the amount alloted for a given project was not in every case expended during the fiscal year in which the allotment was made.

"Since the Lanham Act was a wartime emergency measure, plans were formulated immediately following VJ-day for the withdrawal of Federal assistance. The liquidation of the various phases of the War Public Services Programs was arranged in orderly fashion to

[10] Does not include an appropriation of $17,500,000 for the District of Columbia for War Public Works.

give communities an opportunity to make adjustments and to plan for the continuation of needed services with local resources. It was expected that Federal financing for all phases of the program would be terminated by June 30, 1946.

Table 9.—*Allotment* [1] *of funds, authorized by the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, as amended by Public Law 452, 79th Congress June 26, 1946 (ch. 498, 2d sess.) for maintenance and operation of schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, in 36 States* [2]

State	Amount	State	Amount
1	2	1	2
Total	**$6,646,340**	Missouri	$28,089
		Nebraska	52,441
Alabama	619,522	Nevada	5,268
Arizona	89,826	New Jersey	12,345
Arkansas	128,637	New York	27,855
California	26,053	North Carolina	32,835
Colorado	4,273		
Connecticut	13,335	Ohio	57,303
		Oklahoma	66,012
Georgia	1,060,585	Oregon	982,330
Idaho	60,184	Pennsylvania	54,154
Illinois	10,350	Rhode Island	47,186
Indiana	28,183	South Carolina	202,210
Iowa	2,633		
Kansas	148,914	South Dakota	64,643
		Tennessee	993,953
Kentucky	13,539	Texas	593,446
Maine	23,079	Virginia	13,972
Massachusetts	1,187	Washington	905,756
Michigan	86,880	Wisconsin	22,478
Minnesota	4,748		
Mississippi	162,136		

[1] Data supplied by Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency.
[2] Data for 1948 not available at time of making report.

By the spring of 1946 it became evident that war workers and their families were not leaving congested areas as rapidly as had been anticipated * * *.

In order to enable those schools still overburdened with war-incurred enrollments to meet their needs during the transition from war to peacetime conditions, the Congress amended Title II of the Lanham Act. (P. L. 452, 79th Cong.) Under this legislation, assistance was limited to those school authorities that received contributions under the Lanham Act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, and those subject to a loss of tax revenue because of the acquisition or ownership of land by the United States * * *.[11]

A law (P. L. 317, 80th Cong.) enacted August 1, 1947, provided:

That in order to enable authorities which are still overburdened with war-incurred school enrollments to meet their needs during the transition from war to peacetime conditions, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to continue to make, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, contributions for the operation and maintenance of school facilities to local school agencies requiring assistance that have received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, Federal contributions administered by him for

[11] From Supplement to Final Report of the War Public Services Program continuation of school assistance program for 1946–47, Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities, p. 1.

the maintenance and operation of their school facilities. Appropriations and existing appropriations heretofore authorized (to the Federal Works Administrator) for similar purposes are hereby authorized to carry out the purposes of this act. The amount herinbefore authorized shall not exceed the sum of $5,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1948.

The sum of $2,500,000 was appropriated under the foregoing authorization.

Education of Veterans

Expenditure of Federal Government funds provided in accordance with the terms of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (P. L. 346, 78th Cong.) as amended, for the tuition and subsistence of veterans in approved schools throughout the country and for vocational rehabilitation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, amounted to $2,122,292,440 and $190,941,044, respectively. See table 10 for a State by State report on these expenditures. (Later information was not available at the time of making this report.)

Table 10.—*Estimated distribution of expenditures, by State, during the fiscal year 1947 for education and training and vocational rehabilitation of war veterans, showing the number of beneficiaries as of June 30, 1947* [1]

State	Education and training			Vocational rehabilitation	
	Number receiving education and training	Subsistence allowance	Tuition, equipment, etc.	Number in training	Amount of subsistence allowances
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grand total	**1,862,633**	**$1,550,796,114**	**$571,496,326**	**211,800**	**$190,941,044**
Foreign countries	1,949	834,756	92,321	15	13,256
United States possessions	7,698	15,278,350	1,562,970	888	823,796
Total United States	**1,852,986**	**1,534,683,008**	**569,841,035**	**210,897**	**190,103,992**
Alabama	47,949	39,968,307	10,489,640	5,546	4,881,014
Arizona	6,643	5,843,388	3,606,779	739	694,996
Arkansas	30,568	24,758,781	7,081,438	3,057	2,477,112
California	100,629	95,062,568	37,974,301	12,020	10,469,101
Colorado	17,771	19,874,056	7,518,796	2,713	2,235,428
Connecticut	15,107	19,291,156	8,475,050	3,340	3,150,110
Delaware	2,969	2,316,307	621,295	321	340,663
Florida	27,179	27,314,111	10,803,047	3,213	2,806,909
Georgia	45,759	41,557,844	10,021,873	5,102	4,213,692
Idaho	8,221	6,951,281	1,780,794	852	838,429
Illinois	132,193	100,913,675	33,769,602	6,742	6,674,977
Indiana	42,723	29,455,590	14,799,117	3,253	2,672,651
Iowa	29,288	29,143,909	8,603,356	2,978	2,516,211
Kansas	21,913	17,826,945	5,700,426	2,303	1,724,609
Kentucky	30,011	25,747,759	5,928,617	4,359	3,045,910
Louisiana	30,183	23,610,416	7,665,049	3,654	2,862,139
Maine	11,089	10,960,699	3,049,947	756	799,953
Maryland	24,953	14,850,144	4,281,052	2,625	2,036,731
Massachusetts	60,041	52,853,030	34,689,447	8,905	8,061,953
Michigan	87,426	44,035,079	21,487,553	8,689	7,822,796
Minnesota	36,241	34,062,996	10,153,645	7,002	5,405,054
Mississippi	26,909	27,453,039	5,565,089	4,243	3,520,954
Missouri	59,456	58,259,170	19,997,351	6,149	6,080,184
Montana	4,998	5,950,261	2,449,474	548	637,496

[1] From 1947 Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Table 10.—*Estimated distribution of expenditures, by State, during the fiscal year 1947 for education and training and vocational rehabilitation of war veterans, showing the number of beneficiaries as of June 30, 1947* [1]—Con.

State	Education and training			Vocational rehabilitation	
	Number receiving education and training	Subsistence allowance	Tuition, equipment, etc.	Number in training	Amount of subsistence allowances
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nebraska	16,278	$18,500,311	$4,184,912	1,179	$1,498,776
Nevada	971	1,114,965	631,370	65	68,382
New Hampshire	4,921	7,546,472	2,801,702	412	575,080
New Jersey	34,896	24,195,700	12,541,940	4,996	4,783,630
New Mexico	5,303	5,741,726	2,323,993	838	793,042
New York	135,446	110,947,772	60,262,687	17,564	15,611,180
North Carolina	59,387	45,449,459	12,641,418	4,836	4,475,996
North Dakota	4,767	5,914,845	1,766,906	1,091	1,178,847
Ohio	128,608	72,574,246	25,479,841	13,986	12,688,230
Oklahoma	44,773	40,699,033	12,405,884	5,080	3,858,963
Oregon	13,183	14,255,791	6,432,603	2,241	2,409,665
Pennsylvania	138,347	109,877,565	51,385,778	18,190	18,072,199
Rhode Island	7,515	10,437,561	4,049,283	1,379	1,758,045
South Carolina	20,404	16,414,770	6,657,351	1,830	1,642,201
South Dakota	4,819	4,890,212	1,853,675	615	533,487
Tennessee	64,861	48,700,872	10,666,663	3,897	3,096,015
Texas	136,109	106,205,988	33,288,879	15,449	13,017,591
Utah	9,123	11,996,305	4,185,377	1,186	1,131,652
Vermont	3,489	4,549,612	1,863,511	529	629,993
Virginia	25,195	24,576,804	6,192,974	2,973	2,876,622
Washington	19,873	20,063,920	7,542,088	2,398	2,441,785
West Virginia	19,449	15,752,242	3,809,641	3,458	2,754,730
Wisconsin	31,858	37,431,841	10,975,278	5,767	5,602,157
Wyoming	2,425	2,027,824	997,453	255	312,537
District of Columbia	20,767	16,756,661	8,387,090	1,574	2,324,115

Surplus Property for Schools

At the close of the recent war, it was realized that the United States Government had a large quantity of surplus property for disposal which would be useful to schools. Accordingly, legal provision was made and steps were taken to transfer such property to schools where there were established needs for it. One program was conducted in which the Office of Education cooperated with the War Assets Administration. The accompanying tabulation (table 11) indicates the extent and result of this undertaking. It shows that, during the past 2½ years, surplus property valued at $538,524,014 has been made available to educational institutions in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. In addition to property totaling $254,050,280 made available by donation from the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, there were 2,535 transfers of real property to schools involving 64,489 acres of land and 13,069 buildings acquired at a cost to the Federal Government of approximately $284,473,734. The cost to schools for the land and buildings acquired, computed at a discount based on public

benefit allowances authorized by the War Assets Administration, amounted to $2,839,478. In other words, the latter figure represents the actual cost to the schools of the real property acquired from the Federal Government.[12]

Table 11.—*Value of surplus property of the United States Government made available to educational institutions from the beginning of the program through December 1947* [1]

State	Value of—		State	Value of—	
	Army and Navy donable property [2]	Real property		Army and Navy donable property [2]	Real property
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	**$201,406,636**	**$284,473,734**	Nebraska	$1,896,593	$15,791
			Nevada	534,057	
Alabama	5,465,043	10,227,311	New Hampshire	1,207,842	
Arizona	3,455,010	2,887,991	New Jersey	3,237,198	442,210
Arkansas	1,417,580	11,912,536	New Mexico	1,318,084	2,583,579
California	23,900,966	10,937,887	New York	15,644,150	51,776,647
Colorado	1,019,066	1,247,420			
Connecticut	2,941,451	4,600	North Carolina	6,451,198	1,939,269
			North Dakota	1,237,626	21,256
Delaware	686,533	351,200	Ohio	7,219,101	2,050,529
Florida	7,470,762	2,845,089	Oklahoma	2,824,808	12,769,635
Georgia	3,731,779	4,083,298	Oregon	2,834,651	8,318,903
Idaho	1,317,843	21,163,341	Pennsylvania	12,248,162	2,094,630
Illinois	2,874,160	7,511,895			
Indiana	4,008,583		Rhode Island	1,059,832	
			South Carolina	3,437,049	1,671,539
Iowa	3,205,246	748,978	South Dakota	1,501,398	106,355
Kansas	1,746,413	854,172	Tennessee	3,892,953	2,602,961
Kentucky	2,297,653	467,297	Texas	10,541,088	47,972,727
Louisiana	2,042,165	4,685,008	Utah	2,559,969	81,900
Maine	1,293,824				
Maryland	4,832,820	370,940	Vermont	1,037,416	
			Virginia	5,021,820	6,833,913
Massachusetts	5,055,279	807,697	Washington	9,140,272	308,626
Michigan	2,880,050	14,686,268	West Virginia	3,809,852	1,311,396
Minnesota	3,311,804	17,246,655	Wisconsin	2,482,006	549,124
Mississippi	5,276,456	25,399,960	Wyoming	1,120,539	109,486
Missouri	4,362,377	2,459,654			
Montana	1,729,383	4,061	District of Columbia	2,826,726	

[1] Data supplied by Surplus Property Utilization Program, Office of Education.
[2] Does not include $52,643,644 donations by Army Air Forces which was not available by State.

Another program concerning surplus property for schools had its origin in Public Law 697, enacted August 8, 1946, by the 79th Congress. This law authorizes the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency to furnish certain facilities to educational institutions engaged in the education and training of veterans. The law specifies that such facilities may be supplied "where the Commissioner of Education shall find that there exists or impends an acute shortage of educational facilities, other than housing, required for persons engaged in the pursuit of courses of training or education under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended . . ." Since the be-

[12] Basic data and explanation for this section supplied by the Surplus Property Utilization Program, Office of Education.

ginning of the program in September 1946 through February 1948, 1,900 building projects have been approved, involving approximately 16,500,000 square feet of floor space for classrooms, laboratories, libraries, student centers, and the like. The cost to the Federal Government in dismantling, transporting, and reconstructing these buildings exceeds $79,000,000. Furthermore, if the Commissioner of Education finds need for equipment in educational institutions resulting from enrollment of veterans therein, and certifies the fact to the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, that official acquires available items from war surplus and transfers them to such institutions to meet the need. In accordance with this provision, educational institutions had, as of February 15, 1948, received equipment having a fair value (as established by the War Assets Administrator) in excess of $87,000,000. Costs for buildings and fair values for equipment under the latter program are indicated in table 12.

Table 12.—*Cost to the Federal Government for building construction and fair value of equipment furnished to educational institutions under provisions of Public Law 697, 79th Congress, from September 1946 through February 1948, by State* [1]

State or Territory	Cost for building construction [2]	Fair value of equipment	State or Territory	Cost for building construction [2]	Fair value of equipment
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	[3] **$79,446,379**	**$87,013,725**	New Hampshire	$363,700	$379,473
			New Jersey	1,578,600	1,520,713
Alabama	1,436,165	1,266,212	New Mexico	480,200	645,313
Arizona	288,138	471,327	New York	4,763,300	7,007,584
Arkansas	1,197,940	1,164,632			
California	5,965,346	12,878,118	North Carolina	992,666	1,521,523
Colorado	1,291,847	825,734	North Dakota	213,000	180,269
Connecticut	883,100	485,473	Ohio	4,152,038	5,742,638
			Oklahoma	1,665,458	3,576,987
Delaware	176,034	308,522	Oregon	962,997	1,381,363
Florida	1,477,539	1,514,986	Pennsylvania	3,715,767	4,013,074
Georgia	2,559,058	1,840,104			
Idaho	510,350	487,640	Rhode Island	496,500	136,992
Illinois	2,869,749	3,211,769	South Carolina	940,609	675,238
Indiana	2,809,761	2,772,670	South Dakota	413,900	134,544
			Tennessee	1,807,417	985,518
Iowa	1,463,025	578,580	Texas	5,306,421	5,817,745
Kansas	1,144,369	2,270,742	Utah	603,156	921,745
Kentucky	1,575,430	1,063,836			
Louisiana	1,577,420	943,233	Vermont	564,950	258,613
Maine	783,480	134,608	Virginia	1,123,444	1,025,652
Maryland	1,241,142	1,103,441	Washington	1,526,919	4,610,646
			West Virginia	1,248,680	703,991
Massachusetts	2,415,570	3,257,785	Wisconsin	2,264,397	1,854,670
Michigan	2,471,450	2,286,392	Wyoming	138,650	78,143
Minnesota	2,315,400	625,914			
Mississippi	1,440,491	544,993	Alaska	26,553	28,976
Missouri	1,864,075	1,627,191	Hawaii	37,294	
Montana	473,550	552,444	Puerto Rico	454,100	106,707
Nebraska	771,000	667,217	District of Columbia	934,528	769,275
Nevada	73,024	52,770			

[1] Data supplied by Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities, Veterans' Educational Facilities Program.
[2] In addition to original cost of buildings and operating cost of program.
[3] Includes $1,596,680 in "Warehouse Fund" not allocated by States.

FUNDS ALLOTTED BY LAW TO CERTAIN STATES, SOME OR ALL OF WHICH MAY BE USED FOR EDUCATION

Percentage grants from certain annual receipts of the Federal Government are made to those States within whose boundaries such moneys are derived. It is evident that these grants are different in two respects from those described on the foregoing pages. They are made from special rather than the general revenues of the Federal Government, and they are applicable to certain States only. In most cases they are small in amount, but a few States receive from such sources a significant part of the funds needed by their schools.

Funds from income of national forests.—A law enacted in 1907 provided for the payment of 10 percent of all moneys derived chiefly from timber and grazing rights, received annually from each forest reserve to the State or Territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial legislature may prescribe, for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest is situated. That law was amended May 23, 1908, so as to increase the grants to 25 percent and the law, as amended, has continued in effect to the present time. Forty States and the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico received such funds during the fiscal year 1947. (Data for 1948 were not available at the time this report was made.)

Table 13.—*Funds paid to 40 States and 2 Territories for roads and schools from receipts during 1947 of national forest reserves within their respective boundaries* [1]

State or Territory	Amount	State or Territory	Amount
1	2	1	2
Total	**$4,546,723.96**		
Alabama	33,577.08	Nevada	$25,331.09
Arizona	196,449.34	New Hampshire	19,218.35
Arkansas	160,294.37	New Mexico	107,745.32
California	474,416.53	North Carolina	53,005.98
Colorado	182,501.13	North Dakota	31.57
Florida	52,272.14	Ohio	1,970.12
Georgia	56,153.87	Oklahoma	10,994.01
Idaho	304,130.58	Oregon	938,870.56
Illinois	9,107.17	Pennsylvania	25,959.69
Indiana	1,100.41	South Carolina	66,398.98
Iowa	369.15	South Dakota	72,356.66
Kentucky	23,273.92	Tennessee	30,988.41
Louisiana	42,788.71	Texas	102,837.01
Maine	1,342.43	Utah	91,787.09
Michigan	61,739.13	Vermont	26,414.99
Minnesota	78,305.52	Virginia	35,067.10
Mississippi	102,605.53	Washington	737,852.43
Missouri	14,732.35	West Virginia	27,765.40
Montana	195,760.98	Wisconsin	32,636.32
Nebraska	5,821.68	Wyoming	101,339.09
		Alaska	37,196.61
		Puerto Rico	4,215.16

[1] Data supplied by Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It should be noted in this connection that the enabling act of June 20, 1910, for Arizona and New Mexico provides that the title to lands granted to these States, respectively, for their common schools (when such lands are situated within national forests now existing or proclaimed in these States) shall not be vested in the States until said lands are restored to the public domain. Therefore, any income from such school lands goes to the Federal Government rather than to these States, but the act provides for the transfer of funds in lieu thereof to them as follows:

A sum bearing the same relation to the total yearly income of all national forests within each State as the area of school lands within such forests bears to the total area of the forests is paid to the State for its common schools. Accordingly, for 1947, Arizona was paid $48,746.54 and New Mexico, $470.71.

Table 14.—*Payments to 21 States from receipts under section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1940, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947* [1]

State	Amount	State	Amount
1	2	1	2
Total	**$5,988,470.40**	Montana	$284,497.00
		Nebraska	26.25
Alabama	30.00	Nevada	7,392.56
Arizona	4,741.22	New Mexico	1,025,390.70
Arkansas	331.59	North Dakota	10,264.16
California	1,849,887.46		
Colorado	688,973.91	Oklahoma	6,241.41
		Oregon	784.97
Idaho	17,290.55	South Dakota	2,473.50
Kansas	7,155.76	Utah	209,762.27
Louisiana	8,721.31	Washington	1,271.79
Michigan	67.28		
Mississippi	345.83	Wyoming	1,862,820.88

[1] Data supplied by the Branch of Research, General Land Office, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Funds paid to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920.—Under a law enacted in 1920, an amount equal to 37½ percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from mineral lands in the public domain is paid to the State within whose boundaries the leased lands or deposits are located. This provision, of course, affects only those States in which such lands are located. The law specifies that the funds may be used for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools or other public educational institutions as the legislatures of the respective States may direct. Payments were made to 21 States during the year ended June 30, 1947. (Data for 1948 were not available at the time this report was made.) See table 14 for the amounts each State received in 1947.

Funds paid to States from receipts of the Grazing Act of June 28, 1934.—Under the terms of this law, 50 percent of the receipts from each

national grazing district is paid to the State in which the grazing district is located to be used as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing district is situated. Also, 25 percent of the receipts from each grazing district located on Indian land ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws is paid to the State in which such land is located for the benefit of county schools and roads of the respective counties. The names of the States which received funds from this source during the fiscal year 1947 and amounts received are indicated in table 15. (Data for 1948 not available at the time of this report.)

Table 15.—*Payments to 17 States from receipts under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947* [1]

State or Territory	Amount	State or Territory	Amount
1	2	1	2
Total	**$517,238.80**	Nevada	$72,810.35
		New Mexico	66,503.71
Arizona	35,384.03	North Dakota	844.90
California	19,674.19	Oklahoma	133.76
Colorado	31,455.42		
Idaho	45,293.79	Oregon	37,055.14
		South Dakota	2,387.11
Kansas	20.55	Utah	64,154.45
Minnesota	4.27	Washington	2,347.48
Montana	44,585.18	Wyoming	94,364.40
Nebraska	220.07		

[1] Data supplied by the Branch of Research, General Land Office, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Other minor payments of Federal Government funds to the States which may be used for education purposes.—There are provisions other than those described in the three foregoing sections for the payment of Federal Government funds to the States, or to certain States, for education or which may be used for such purposes. However, the amounts paid and the number of States receiving such payments are small. The three following examples are illustrative of these provisions. For many years, payments, for the benefit of public roads or schools, have been made to the States in which public lands are sold during the year in the form of small percentage grants from the sale of such lands. Twenty-seven States received such grants in 1947, ranging in amount from $1,156.62 in Florida to $2.50 in Kansas, and the total amounted to $6,460.54 that year. Under a law enacted in 1919, two counties in the State of Oregon are paid each year for schools, roads, or port districts in which certain lands, turned back to the United States Government from previous owners, are located, 25 percent of the receipts from the sale of such lands or from the sale of timber thereon. Four States—California, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York—received grants of $50,000 each during the year 1948 and,

in addition, the sum of $200,000 was made available for certain maintenance costs to assist them with the support of their State marine schools. A provision in a law (P. L. 604, 79th Cong., 2d sess.) of 1946 is somewhat similar to a number of provisions for the use of Federal Government funds made during recent years. This one authorized the Secretary of the Navy to use funds, appropriated for the purpose, to provide school facilities for dependents of Navy personnel where necessary.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A number of activities pertaining to education are carried on for the benefit of the country as a whole by agencies of the Federal Government. These agencies are financed in most cases by funds authorized in the annual appropriation acts for the respective department of Government of which they are constituent parts. The work of the Office of Education and the provision for its support in connection with the annual appropriation act for the Federal Security Agency are examples of the work and methods of supporting such agencies.

In some cases, the Congress authorizes the use of Federal Government funds for schools on reservations belonging to or under direct control of the Government. The schools of the Panama Canal Zone, for example, are supported in large part by funds authorized in the annual appropriation act which provides for the expense of civil government in that Zone. Funds for the education of Indians are authorized in connection with the annual appropriation act for the Department of the Interior. For the fiscal year 1948, the appropriation for the latter purpose amounted to $11,139,700. This amount was the total for the support and maintenance of all Indian day and boarding school facilities, for the payment of tuition for Indian pupils in various State public schools and other educational institutions, for school lunches and clothing for school children, for school supervision, and for other education purposes.

In the District of Columbia, local government expenses are met in part by taxes levied on local taxpayers and in part by the taxpayers of the entire country. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, the Congress authorized an appropriation of $8,000,000 from the Treasury of the United States for Government expenses in the District of Columbia. Certain other funds for the District of Columbia that year were derived from revenue coming from the taxpayers of the entire country, but the appropriation mentioned was the chief one provided. Expenditures for all local Government purposes in the District of Columbia in 1947

amounted to approximately $85,616,555. Therefore, the Federal Government contributed about 9.3 percent to the expenses for local government in the District of Columbia that year. The public schools of the District used $19,741,832 of the amount appropriated for 1947, and 9.3 percent of this (the part supplied by the Federal Government) amounts to $1,835,990.

Table 16.—*Funds provided*[1] *by the Federal Government for services rendered by its own agencies or other agencies serving the Federal Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, unless otherwise indicated*

Agency	*Amount*
Office of Education	[2] $1,796,700
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	550,000
Extension Service	997,200
Office of Experiment Stations	290,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	11,139,700
United States Military Academy	7,134,373
United States Naval Academy	[3] 4,500,000
United States Penal and Correctional Institutions [4]	[5] 155,767
Public Schools, Panama Canal Zone	[5] 973,273
Public Schools, District of Columbia	[5] 1,835,993
Howard University	[6] 4,287,480
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	259,500
Books and other supplies for the blind	115,000

[1] In most cases, the amount indicated was supplied by the agency named; as in some preceding tables, the figures in some cases represent amount appropriated rather than the amount actually expended.

[2] Does not include transferred funds for expense of the Inter-American Education work, the Surplus Property Utilization program, or the Veterans Education Facilities program.

[3] Does not include pay of cadets.

[4] Data supplied by Budget Office, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice.

[5] Data for 1947.

[6] Of this total, $2,045,400 is for salaries, $220,000 for plans for building, and $2,022,080 for the construction of buildings.

The accompanying tabulation (table 16) lists a number of agencies of, or acting for, the Federal Government whose services relate wholly or chiefly to education to show the amount appropriated for or expended by each such agency for the year ended June 30, 1948. The list is not exhaustive, but it does include many of the most important ones.

SUMMARY, 1948

It is estimated that for the fiscal year 1948,[13] funds amounting to considerably more than $2,000,000,000 were made available for education, or closely related purposes, by the Federal Government for distribution to the States and Territories, or to individual schools within them. In addition, about $11,000,000 from special revenues, such as

[13] The amount of funds for some of the purposes named on preceding pages, particularly the amount for the education of veterans, was not available for the year 1948.

national forest receipts, were paid at least in part for the benefit of schools to those States within whose boundaries such revenues were derived. Furthermore, valuable surplus property belonging to the Federal Government has been allotted throughout the country for educational purposes.

Of the funds which were provided for education, or related purposes, in the respective States and Territories in 1948, $84,471,300 came from regular appropriations and the remainder from appropriations for emergency purposes. The nonemergency funds were provided for five specific education purposes: The further endowment and support of land-grant institutions, agricultural experiment station work, cooperative agricultural extension service, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Emergency funds were provided for the following purposes: School lunches, maintenance and operation of schools, veterans education, and surplus property for schools.

Regular fund allotment.—More funds were made available for four of the five regular education activities in 1948 than previously. The increases were for agricultural experiment station work, cooperative agricultural extension service, vocational education below college grade, and vocational rehabilitation. Under terms of the present laws, funds for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions have not increased since 1939; those for agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension service reached the maximum amount in 1940 under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones law, but other funds have been made available for these purposes since then. The amounts available for 1948 follow: $5,030,000 for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions; $8,950,808 for agricultural experiment stations; $27,455,370 for cooperative agricultural extension service; $25,035,122 for vocational education at the secondary school level; and $18,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation. The greatest increases over previous years were for agricultural extension service and vocational rehabilitation.

By far the greatest part of all Federal Government funds for education purposes for the 2 years included in this report, was provided for the education and training of veterans. Although information was not available for 1948, the amount expended for this purpose in 1947 was $2,122,292,440. In addition, the sum of $190,941,044 was expended for the vocational rehabilitation of veterans in 1947. No doubt the amounts for these purposes will be as large, if not larger, in 1948. The expenditure of these funds is administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Federal Government funds amounting to $54,000,000 were alloted for school lunches in 1948. The Department of Agriculture admin-

isters the program of which school lunches is a part. The schools of 36 States received a total of $6,646,340 during 1947 for their operation and maintenance, in areas where conditions were still congested as a result of the war. The administration of this sum was under the direction of the Federal Works Agency. Surplus property belonging to the Federal Government has been allotted to educational institutions during a period of about 3 years. During the 2½ years ended December 31, 1947, property valued at more than $700,000,000 was allotted to schools. One part of this program was administered cooperatively by the War Assets Administration and the Office of Education, and another by the Federal Works Agency in cooperation with the Office of Education.

Bases for distributing the funds.—Funds provided for the five purposes named in the preceding paragraph are allotted to the States and Territories as flat grants and on the basis of their population. Under the terms of the oldest laws, the former method is used. In most cases, later laws, in addition to providing specified amounts for each States and Territory, provide funds for distribution to them in accordance with the population, or certain elements of the population of each. Of the regular funds provided in 1948, about one-fourth were distributed as flat grants, about one-half according to population, and the remaining one-fourth as needed to comply with the appropriation act providing the funds.

Emergency funds were allotted where needed in the form of flat grants or in accordance with computed needs to institutions, individuals, and States. The needs were determined in various ways by officials in charge of the allotments with the idea of assisting communities with their tax burdens and of making education facilities available to communities and to veterans of the recent war.

Agencies which administer funds for education.—Approximately 43 percent of all regular funds were allotted through and expended under the administration of the Division of Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The remainder was administered through the Office of Education and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency.

The four emergency funds listed in the summary tabulation which were allotted to the several States and Territories during the year were administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Works Agency, the Veterans' Administration, and the Office of Education in cooperation with the War Assets Administration.

Table 17.—*Summary: Funds [1] provided by the Federal Government for education, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories or to schools within them for the fiscal year, unless otherwise indicated, ended June 30, 1948*

PART I. FUNDS FOR REGULAR SCHOOL PURPOSES

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts provided for—					
	More complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extension service	Vocational education below college grade	Vocational rehabilitation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**$5,030,000.00**	**$8,950,807.90**	**$27,455,370.06**	**$25,035,122.03**	**$18,000,000**	**$84,471,299.99**
Alabama	102,332.47	238,592.77	1,039,447.50	655,766.36	323,827	2,359,966.10
Arizona	75,698.05	120,137.28	176,455.41	172,046.56	57,950	602,287.30
Arkansas	92,248.29	208,525.35	864,441.47	493,434.94	253,727	1,912,377.05
California	148,833.74	224,426.88	624,652.97	990,832.22	1,139,125	3,127,870.81
Colorado	82,820.14	135,114.80	321,813.03	204,469.97	134,633	878,850.94
Connecticut	89,507.51	132,428.33	160,291.94	262,833.94	357,901	1,002,962.72
Delaware	73,041.61	107,773.17	89,307.74	165,000.00	168,731	603,853.52
Florida	91,655.11	153,153.81	322,593.82	315,757.84	602,933	1,486,093.58
Georgia	105,650.94	244,977.52	1,084,715.27	695,937.77	799,817	2,931,098.50
Idaho	75,990.36	123,207.30	250,775.29	173,245.86	51,377	674,595.81
Illinois	160,130.90	236,778.06	833,188.01	1,143,267.25	1,266,409	3,639,773.22
Indiana	109,121.30	201,695.54	676,997.86	606,636.38	362,753	1,957,204.08
Iowa	98,969.15	204,747.18	770,023.19	521,868.33	181,027	1,776,634.85
Kansas	90,554.99	177,426.61	558,913.46	364,394.90	183,206	1,374,495.96
Kentucky	102,477.04	236,030.29	986,860.76	647,657.58	253,255	2,226,280.67
Louisiana	96,978.88	193,800.62	687,482.46	486,897.34	411,116	1,876,275.30
Maine	79,669.36	131,397.60	217,652.15	185,374.23	103,158	717,251.34
Maryland	90,785.79	145,809.14	262,065.69	289,739.87	192,925	981,325.49
Massachusetts	119,266.57	128,106.70	178,810.17	528,023.94	252,252	1,206,459.38
Michigan	129,987.73	217,253.48	733,038.88	827,866.25	1,000,371	2,908,517.34
Minnesota	101,868.41	196,080.10	727,883.49	541,433.02	219,427	1,786,692.02
Mississippi	94,923.58	226,508.06	1,056,086.43	580,841.31	297,601	2,255,960.38
Missouri	113,194.22	226,195.35	891,364.91	711,409.17	464,222	2,406,385.65
Montana	76,385.05	123,944.00	259,967.16	173,233.08	128,998	762,527.29
Nebraska	85,017.57	160,376.68	471,945.16	281,035.69	160,005	1,158,380.10
Nevada	71,258.25	103,831.81	108,280.51	165,000.00	20,344	468,714.57
New Hampshire	75,609.75	112,767.34	115,798.01	167,435.44	51,826	523,436.54

New Jersey	117,479.80	145,064.35	209,163.88	535,516.48	362,140	1,369,364.51
New Mexico	76,069.62	123,112.28	233,141.80	173,625.91	69,991	675,940.61
New York	223,836.92	242,697.41	687,910.20	1,710,760.02	1,157,002	4,022,206.55
North Carolina	110,762.80	277,435.09	1,279,980.64	831,606.66	641,275	3,141,060.19
North Dakota	77,326.39	138,570.78	372,807.66	201,125.27	79,668	869,498.10
Ohio	148,836.31	249,000.72	904,899.71	1,073,855.17	486,468	2,863,059.91
Oklahoma	96,665.64	208,374.76	791,702.59	501,053.40	365,462	1,963,258.39
Oregon	82,436.51	135,963.11	286,441.18	206,464.20	180,501	891,806.00
Pennsylvania	182,990.38	301,781.62	879,901.58	1,453,453.15	1,132,382	3,950,508.73
Rhode Island	78,141.40	103,474.65	65,452.21	181,574.47	87,159	515,801.73
South Carolina	91,682.40	198,772.51	733,995.61	451,650.98	400,930	1,877,031.50
South Dakota	77,338.09	137,541.62	374,249.13	196,072.24	52,586	837,787.08
Tennessee	103,278.40	230,373.35	987,147.56	647,243.39	439,989	2,408,031.70
Texas	143,212.13	344,057.07	1,742,278.82	1,277,214.74	870,239	4,377,001.76
Utah	76,280.66	115,991.47	188,843.43	170,254.88	140,498	691,868.44
Vermont	74,099.89	115,870.10	153,492.43	167,367.35	83,897	594,726.77
Virginia	100,561.32	216,212.72	798,607.34	569,104.01	334,314	2,018,799.39
Washington	89,815.07	151,805.12	356,195.46	300,392.54	274,917	1,173,125.19
West Virginia	91,707.16	186,350.53	488,765.39	393,673.49	350,433	1,510,929.57
Wisconsin	105,809.17	199,201.08	714,155.35	578,128.54	458,123	2,055,417.14
Wyoming	72,861.72	110,329.11	173,247.36	165,000.00	68,202	589,640.19
Alaska	50,000.00		23,950.00	135,000.00	39,390	248,340.00
Hawaii	74,831.46	113,953.10	159,252.80	165,000.00	105,824	618,861.36
Puerto Rico	50,000.00	193,789.58	378,935.19	463,545.90	179,694	1,265,964.67
District of Columbia				135,000.00	200,000	335,000.00

[1] Summary does not include such funds as those from incomes of national forests allotted to some States, but it does include data on expenditure for and value of surplus property allotted to schools. Figures in column 5 do not include a deficiency appropriation of $2,092,000 made after the tabulation had been completed.

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amount [2] provided for—			Surplus property for schools			
				Value of surplus property for schools		Construction cost and equipment value of property to schools enrolling veterans	
	School lunches	Schools in war-congested areas	Education and training of veterans [3]	Army and Navy donable property	Real property	Construction cost	Equipment value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**$54,000,000**	**[4] $6,646,340**	**[4] $2,122,292,440**	**[5] $201,406,636**	**[5] $284,473,734**	**[6] $79,446,379**	**$87,013,725**
Alabama	2,185,523	619,522	50,457,947	5,465,043	10,227,311	1,436,165	1,266,212
Arizona	323,497	89,826	9,450,167	3,455,010	2,887,991	288,138	471,327
Arkansas	1,431,269	128,637	31,840,219	1,417,580	11,912,536	1,197,940	1,164,632
California	1,970,097	26,053	133,036,869	23,900,966	10,937,887	5,965,346	12,878,118
Colorado	436,517	4,273	27,392,852	1,019,066	1,247,420	1,291,847	825,734
Connecticut	448,492	13,335	27,766,206	2,941,451	4,600	883,100	485,473
Delaware	78,464		2,937,602	686,533	351,200	176,034	308,522
Florida	880,943		38,117,158	7,470,762	2,845,089	1,477,539	1,514,986
Georgia	2,179,467	1,060,585	51,579,717	3,731,779	4,083,298	2,559,058	1,840,104
Idaho	219,552	60,184	8,732,075	1,317,843	21,163,341	510,350	487,640
Illinois	2,122,655	10,350	134,683,277	2,874,160	7,511,895	2,869,749	3,211,769
Indiana	1,216,957	28,183	44,254,707	4,008,583		2,809,761	2,772,670
Iowa	855,517	2,633	37,747,265	3,205,246	748,978	1,463,025	578,580
Kansas	632,398	148,914	23,527,371	1,746,413	854,172	1,144,369	2,270,742
Kentucky	1,847,063	13,539	31,676,376	2,297,653	467,297	1,575,430	1,063,836
Louisiana	1,505,867		31,275,465	2,042,165	4,685,008	1,577,420	943,233
Maine	332,939	23,079	14,010,646	1,293,824		783,480	134,608
Maryland	617,304		19,131,196	4,832,820	370,940	1,241,142	1,103,441
Massachusetts	1,106,543	1,187	87,542,477	5,055,279	807,697	2,415,570	3,257,785
Michigan	1,833,812	86,880	65,522,632	2,880,050	14,686,268	2,471,450	2,286,392
Minnesota	994,184	4,748	44,216,641	3,311,804	17,246,655	2,315,400	625,914
Mississippi	1,740,903	162,136	33,018,128	5,276,456	25,399,960	1,440,491	544,993
Missouri	1,347,876	28,089	78,256,521	4,362,377	2,459,654	1,864,075	1,627,191
Montana	179,347		8,399,735	1,729,383	4,061	473,550	552,444
Nebraska	454,044	52,441	22,685,223	1,896,593	15,791	771,000	667,217
Nevada	43,436	5,268	1,746,335	534,057		73,024	52,770
New Hampshire	190,656		10,348,174	1,207,842		363,700	379,473

New Jersey	1,106,752	12,345	36,737,640	3,237,198	442,210	1,578,600	1,520,713
New Mexico	278,168		8,065,719	1,318,084	2,583,579	480,200	645,313
New York	2,850,867	27,855	171,210,459	15,644,150	51,776,647	4,763,300	7,007,584
North Carolina	2,584,366	32,835	58,090,877	6,451,198	1,939,269	992,666	1,521,523
North Dakota	219,055		7,681,751	1,237,626	21,256	213,000	180,269
Ohio	2,119,875	57,303	98,054,087	7,219,101	2,050,529	4,152,038	5,742,638
Oklahoma	1,138,814	66,012	53,104,917	2,824,808	12,769,635	1,665,458	3,576,987
Oregon	348,815	982,330	20,688,394	2,834,651	8,318,903	962,997	1,381,363
Pennsylvania	2,230,421	54,154	161,263,343	12,248,162	2,094,630	3,715,767	4,013,074
Rhode Island	214,436	47,186	14,486,844	1,059,832		496,500	136,992
South Carolina	1,596,273	202,210	23,072,121	3,437,049	1,671,539	940,609	675,238
South Dakota	15,251	64,643	6,743,887	1,501,398	106,355	413,900	134,544
Tennessee	1,756,409	993,953	59,367,535	3,892,953	2,602,961	1,807,417	985,518
Texas	3,333,157	593,446	139,494,867	10,541,088	47,972,727	5,306,421	5,817,745
Utah	301,606		16,181,682	2,559,969	81,900	603,156	921,745
Vermont	139,493		6,413,123	1,037,416		564,950	258,613
Virginia	1,521,067	13,972	30,769,778	5,021,820	6,833,913	1,123,444	[illegible]
Washington	507,800	905,756	27,606,008	9,140,272	308,693	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	1,165,312		19,561,883	3,809,852	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	1,086,286	22,478	48,407,119	2,432,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	100,292		3,025,277	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alaska	12,226		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawaii	91,683		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puerto Rico	1,962,862		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virgin Islands	33,229		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Possessions [7]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	110,1[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign countries [8]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Summary does not include su[illegible] funds as those fr[illegible] to some States, but it does include data on expend[illegible] allotted to schools.

[2] No total column is giv[illegible] Part II, sinc[illegible] year in all cases.

[3] As indicated in re[illegible] allowance and for t[illegible]

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